

ANNIVERSARY OF BATTLE OF MARNE

Celebration of Defeat of German Forces Sept. 6, a Year Ago.

Paris, Sept. 5, 5 p. m.—Soldiers' graves on the battlefield at Meux and its environs were visited today by crowds of Parisians, observing the anniversary of the Marne. Although the demonstration was unofficial, members of patriotic and civic societies placed flags and wreaths on the graves.

Many of those who visited the scene of last year's conflict were in deep mourning.

A solemn high mass was celebrated in the morning in the Meux cathedral by Monsignors Marbeau and Chesnelais, while a patriotic address was delivered by Monsignor Gibbler.

The battle of the Marne began in the late hours of tonight a year ago, yet some of its details will be cleared up only when all official reports and documents are available.

The respective strength of the armies during the battle of the Marne and the retreat, the number and position of General Maunoury's forces during the retreat, and the preliminary maneuvers, and the number and origin of the reinforcements sent to him during the battle, are disputed questions. The reasons for the sudden obliquing of von Kluck's forces on approaching Paris are also in doubt. Little by little, however, the principal developments of the battle have been established approximately.

Though the execution of their plans had been retarded a fortnight by the resistance encountered in Belgium, the Germans, in their vast circular movement, pivoting on Metz, reached the line of the Sambre and Meuse August 21 with at least 25 corps (900,000 men) while the allies had assembled only 17 corps (800,000 men) including two British corps. The allies, counting upon several days' resistance by the fortress of Namur, took the offensive August 22, with the object of piercing the German lines at the junction of the Sambre and the Meuse and cutting the armies of von Kluck and von Buelow off from the rest of the German forces.

Fall of Namur.
Namur fell in a few hours; the army of General Foch (120,000 men) concentrating behind the center, was not yet ready to go into action and the plan of the allies was compromised. After partial successes around Charleroi and on the Meuse, the first division of reserves at Dinant was thrown back and the Third corps at Marchiennes sustained a grave reverse, weakening the center, held by the army of General Lanrezac. General Langle de Cary on his right had been checked in the Ardennes, and Ruffey on the extreme right was in difficulties with the army of the crown prince of Prussia at the frontier of Luxembourg. On the extreme left the British troops around Mons were violently engaged with greatly superior numbers, constantly increasing and gravely threatening their envelopment.

The French general was informed by General Joffre, August 23, that the enemy was sending three more corps upon his left. General Smith Dorrien's second corps was already giving ground. Such was the beginning of the fourteen days' retreat, during which the allies, covering 140 miles distance, on the left wing, fought continual rear guard actions, and some important engagements that checked the advance of the Germans and prepared the battle of the Marne according to the plans said to have been definitely fixed August 27 by orders in Joffre's own hand.

Heid Meuse 2d Hours.
General Langle de Cary obliged the duke of Wuertemberg to recross the Meuse and held him there twenty-four hours, retiring only under orders from Joffre that he might be at Launois on the 29th. At Launois and Reims he held the same forces during August 28 to 31, before continuing his retreat. From his position facing the Ardennes to the front of the Marne he had fought ten whole days

and covered 60 miles with his forces intact.

General Lanrezac attained a success at Guise, but was ordered not to follow it up; the situation was not yet favorable for resuming a general offensive.

The retreat of General French was attended with the greatest difficulties. The Germans, sending ever increasing numbers of soldiers by forced marches against his left, necessitated violent and desperate counter attacks. At Cambrai he sustained the fire of the artillery of four corps; he lost 6,000 men from the 23rd to the 26th before being disengaged by a heroic charge of General Allenby's cavalry.

The army of General Maunoury, afterward called the army of Paris. Amiens and popularity supposed not to have been in action until September 6, appears to have gone to the support of the British contingent the 29th, in the region of the Somme, where it administered a severe check to von Kluck's right. The superiority of numbers was too great, however; after every effort the allies found increasing forces on their left, and the lines extended continually further west. The Germans occupied Amiens and continued on as far as Beuval. This strengthening of the line and the obliquing of the army of General Franchet d'Esperey (formerly the army of General Langle de Cary, which was filled by the new army under General Foch, in process of information during the battle of Charleroi.

Von Kluck's army, whose objective was supposed to be Paris was officially reported September 4 as obliquing to the southeast, with the apparent intention of neglecting Paris and pursuing his efforts to turn the flank and by a clever dodge to the southeast avoided the menace of being enveloped himself. In the light of later disclosures the first theory seems to be the good one. The oblique movement continued after the partial check at Compiègne and Chantilly by von Beuval, Dammarin, Meaux, Senlis and Compiègne were evacuated by the 5th—the advance guard and the 5th division of the army, thirty miles southeast of Paris and twenty miles south of Meaux.

The "trough" or semi-circle prepared by Joffre's orders was in position, and the German armies had so far marched into it the 5th, that General-in-Chief Joffre was able to issue orders for a general attack the next morning, in order of battle, as follows:

Maunoury, northeast of Meaux, ready to cross the Ourcq between Vaux-sur-Ourcq and Noyen-Multien in the direction of Chateau-Thierry.

British army on front Chantilly-Coullmiers, facing the east, ready to attack in the direction of Montmirail.

Fifth army of Franchet d'Esperey between Courtenay-Esternay and Sezanne, ready for attack in direction of the north.

Seventh army of General Foch covering the right of 5th army and holding southern issues of the Saint-Gond marshes.

Offensive of these armies to be taken September 6 in the morning.

The following day Joffre completed his disposition of the allied forces by orders to the 4th and 3rd armies as follows:

Fourth army of General Langle de Cary—stop movement southward, turn about and face enemy, combining its movements with 3rd army, which was to debouch to the north of Reims and take the offensive toward the west.

Third army will attack the left flank of the enemy which is marching to the west of the Argonne.

The formation of the position, into which the German armies marched was that of a wide trough; Maunoury and French formed the side toward Paris. Franchet d'Esperey, Foch and Langle de Cary the bottom, while Sarraill's army formed the side toward Verdun in the Argonne.

September 6th.
Maunoury's Zouaves and Moors began the battle of the Marne in the early hours of the 6th of September by recapturing the ridges of Marcellay.

Barcy, Chantilly, and Penchance—while the 7th corps also advanced to the north.

From dawn the British army and the army of General Franchet d'Esperey were heavily engaged with von Kluck and von Buelow's right. The British, facing a general northeasterly direction, attacked the German line in the angle of the trough. After ten hours' continual fighting, the pressure on the British front and that of the 5th army on its right diminished, hard pressed.

September 7th.
On the morning of the 7th Maunoury found in front of him, not only the single corps of the preceding day, but 120,000 men; von Kluck had skillfully accomplished the conversion of his forces and at the moment disengaged his flank and saved the entire German army from disaster.

September 8th.
The morning of the 8th found the position of the wings little changed from the beginning and the allies success limited to the gains of the British forces and the army of Langle de Cary. The fighting had continued all night. The army of Paris at the extreme left weakened, but the center held firm by grace of the furious charges by the Algerian and Moroccan troops that created gaps in the enemy's ranks, in each case immediately filled. The day passed in attacks and counter attacks. Villages were taken, retaken. At the cemetery of Chantilly, a great many officers and soldiers of the 3rd Zouaves were killed, and finally the line began to bend back in the direction of Neufmoutiers.

September 9th.
The position of the army of Paris, which had become critical the evening of the 8th, had not improved the morning of the 9th. Heavily outnumbered, it appeared little likely that the position could be held without reinforcements. General Joffre ordered Maunoury to resist just the same to the last man. The formation of the line had been so modified that the army of Paris had described an arc, one side of which faced the east and the other the west. Three thousand men of the 7th corps, pitted against one entire division, began an attack at Marville, and the action became general. During nine hours the battle waged incessantly. Encouraged by news of successes of the other armies, Maunoury's men redoubled their assaults. General Mangin, with the 5th division, and General de Langle de Cary, with the 3rd, charged near Ancy-Mulot, hurled back the forces in front of him, nearly destroying the regiment of Madgeburg.

September 10th.
The morning of the 10th General Maunoury was informed of the general retreat of the armies of von Kluck and von Buelow and von Hausen. Kluck and von Buelow, evacuated in haste, were found crowded with German wounded. At Etrepilly piles of carbonized bodies were seen and dead and wounded were found in all the ravines and thickets, behind hedges and generally at every spot where the soldier seeks protection.

Foch's 7th army, marching on Epervier and Chalons-sur-Marne, took prisoners and booty and supported the army of General Langle de Cary by attacking in flank and the forces of the duke of Wuertemberg. Langle de Cary entered Vitry-le-Francois, which was full of wounded, and progressed toward Sermaize. The struggle toward the crown prince and Sarraill was still undecided. At Thiaucourt Sarraill captured ammunition and on the other side of the Meuse the Germans completed the destruction of the forts of Troyon and attacked Sarraill's rear, but were repulsed. They tried to cross the Meuse lower down toward Saint-Mihiel, but the French 3rd corps destroyed each bridge as soon as they crossed.

The 7th army of the duke of Wuertemberg, vigorously attacked in the center, gave way and retreated in disorder, while the armies of von Kluck, von Buelow and von Hausen took up positions on the line of the Aisne.

This was practically the termination of the battle, though the army of the crown prince held its ground until the 12th, when it began to retreat slowly.

The best estimates of the forces engaged placed the Germans at 1,275,000 and the allies at 1,125,000. The French are said to have lost 30,000 killed. The Germans lost 50,000 dead, while 250,000 wounded of both armies were picked up during and after the battle by the allies' stretcher bearers. The number of prisoners taken is still unknown.

U. S. TROOPPS ON MEXICAN BORDER

Washington, Sept. 5.—All United States troops on the Mexican border were under orders tonight to be in readiness to meet any emergency. War department officials said extraordinary vigilance had been ordered as a result of repeated raids in American territory by Mexican brigands and soldiers, and reported reports of preparation for an organized invasion from across the Rio Grande in the states of Coahuila and Nuevo Leon.

A report to General Funston by Captain McCoy on yesterday's fight near Old Hidalgo, Texas, between United States cavalrymen, deputy sheriffs and rangers during the night, was forwarded to the department today. It told of the killing of seven Mexicans and announced the precautions to cope with the increasingly difficult situation.

As long as the Mexican raiders continue to appear only in small bands, it is understood that there will be no following of them into their own territory. No announcement on the subject has been made, but officials indicate that the American commanders would not hesitate to pursue the enemy until they were completely routed, should anything resembling an organized invasion of the United States be encountered.

CLYDE LINE VESSEL REPORTED DISABLED

New York, Sept. 5.—The steamer Navahoe of the Clyde line, bound from New York for Wilmington, N. C., and Georgetown, S. C., with passengers and freight, has met with an accident nearly 100 miles south of Sandy Hook, according to wireless messages received here tonight. The steamer Comanche, of the same line, the message said, was towing the disabled boat to this port. The Comanche was bound from Jacksonville and Charleston.

TORPEDO BIG SHIP

Germans in Submarine Blow Hole in Another Atlantic Liner.

London, Sept. 5, 11 p. m.—The Allan line steamer Hesperian, with 350 passengers and a crew of 200 aboard, bound from Liverpool for Montreal, was attacked off the Irish coast just as darkness was falling Saturday evening. Although the torpedo found its mark, the vessel remained afloat, and, according to a statement issued by the company tonight, everyone aboard was saved.

No submarine was seen, and probably it was too dark to observe the wake of the torpedoes, but all the passengers and members of the crew agreed that Queenstown in the rescue steamer today, agree that the attack was made by a German submarine boat, basing their opinion on the force of the shock and the great volume of water thrown into the air. This dropped back on the deck, drenching the passengers who were taking an after-dinner promenade, feeling for the safe in the belief that they had passed the danger zone.

The force of the explosion was tremendous, and of the passengers landed at Queenstown, many of them scantily clad, about twenty were injured. There were no American passengers aboard, so far as the American consul could learn tonight, but two members of the crew were American citizens and they were both saved.

About thirty Canadian soldiers, who were wounded in battle in Flanders, were going home to recuperate. Most of the other passengers were Canadians returning from a visit to England, or English people on their way to Canada to settle.

The torpedo struck the Hesperian in the forward engine room, and the ship immediately began to settle by the head. Captain Main ordered the passengers and crew into the boats, but his officers remained on the bridge, although at that time he must have felt sure that his ship would go down.

The discipline was perfect, but one of the boats, the fall of which became jammed, capsized and those in her were thrown into the water. In the darkness confusion naturally prevailed, but all were picked up and, with other passengers and the crew, were transferred to the rescue steamers, which arrived in answer to wireless calls for assistance. The Hesperian was about 150 miles to the westward when struck.

BRITISH NAVAL SECRETS GIVEN

London, Sept. 4, 8:15 p. m. (Delayed in transmission).—For the first time the veil of secrecy over the British naval operations has been lifted. During the past week a correspondent visited the grand fleet and great naval bases. At one naval base he saw dry docks, capable of docking the largest dreadnoughts, which had been built since the war began.

Maps were shown the correspondent marking points where German submarines had been sighted, and on which the results of the attacks were classified under "captured," "sunk," "supposedly sunk" and "sunk." When bubbles are observed rising for a long time at the same spot in smooth water, it is taken for granted that a submarine's career has been ended.

Declines to Tell.
When an officer was asked "how do you get them?" his answer was "sometimes by ramming, sometimes by gunfire, sometimes by explosions and other ways we will not tell of."

All the officers aboard the battleships and armored cruisers are enthusiasts of those engaged in submarine hunts, which are regarded as great sport. The professional opinion was expressed that the reason the Germans are declared to be ready to forego submarine attacks on liners, is the want of submarines and the personnel to carry on their campaign.

The admiral commanding at an important naval base told the correspondent that England has 2,300 torpedoes, mine-sweepers, and other auxiliaries outside the regular service, on duty in the work of blockading from the British channel to Iceland, and in keeping the North sea clear, and that their reservist crews had been most zealous in their important part in overcoming the kind of naval warfare which Germany wages.

Practice All Time.
As the torpedo boat destroyer, on which the correspondent was a passenger, after a cruise at sea and following the coast turned the headland into the harbor, where the grand fleet lay at anchor, he saw a target being towed in the customary manner for firing practice by some of the cruisers. "We keep it all the time," an officer explained.

The practice of the cruisers finished, they took their place in line of formation among the immense field of gray shapes at anchor in precise order, which, as the torpedo boat destroyer drew near, became line after line of dreadnoughts.

In the tint melting into the sea, even the Queen Elizabeth, back from the Dardanelles, looked small for her tonnage and gun power, unless compared with the inflexible, flag-ship of the Falkland islands battle, or the vessels of the light cruiser squadron, which just had come in from "sweeping" the North sea, as scouting is called.

Every Deck Stripped.
Every deck was stripped for action, steam was up in every ship, and as the destroyer threaded her way, turrets were seen turning and guns being elevated and lowered in the course of drills. Zeppelins, which were flying over the fleet, had their home on the famous Atlantic liner

which has carried many thousands of passengers.

In their places in the battle cruiser squadron, which is known in the navy as the "cat" squadron, were the Lion and the Tiger, which sank the German armored cruiser Bluecher in the North sea battle.

There seems a sufficient denial of the German report that the Tiger is at the bottom of the sea," said an officer. Looking strange among the homogenous pipes of the 10-gun ships which belonged to the British navy, was a Turkish 12-inch gun dreadnought taken over at the outset of the war.

BANK SYSTEM IN LATIN AMERICA

Washington, Sept. 5.—Secretary McAdoo transmitted to President Wilson his report of the proceedings and conclusions of the Pan-American financial conference held here last May with representative bankers, business men and statesmen of the United States and eighteen Latin-American republics in attendance. Mr. McAdoo summarized his suggestions for carrying on the work of the conference and improving the financial and commercial relations between the participating nations.

In support of his suggestion for the establishment of joint articles of federal reserve banks in neighboring republics, Mr. McAdoo says that extension of the credit facilities of this nation in those countries will insure to "them and our advantage." He declares that the plan advanced during the conference here for the amendment of the national bank act so that national banks could become stockholders in an independent bank which would do a foreign business is inferior to that he now proposes for joint agencies of the reserve banks.

"The federal reserve banks," he argues, "occupy places in their membership every national bank in the United States as well as a number of leading state banks and trust companies. They constitute a financial organization of unequalled strength and their operations in foreign countries will be for the common benefit of all banks composing the system. These agencies in foreign countries could in addition to their banking business render a great service to American business men and bankers by furnishing credit reports and general information about trade and finance in the various countries in which they operate."

FOREIGN BANKERS ON WAY TO U. S.
London, Sept. 5.—The Anglo-French commission to visit New York in connection with the American exchange situation is already on its way. Official announcement of this fact was made today by the official press bureau. The members of the commission are:

British representatives: Baron Reading, lord chief justice; Sir Edward Hopkinson Hodge, chairman and managing director of the London City and Midland bank; Sir Henry Robinson Smith, former president of the National Bank of Turkey; and Basil Blackett of the British treasury; French representatives, Octav Homberg of the French foreign office and Ernest Mallet, a regent of the Bank of France.

NEW CANALS SLIDE BLOCKS ALL SHIPS
Panama, Sept. 5.—A new slide in the Panama canal has blocked the passage of all ships, including the steamers Kronland and Finland. There are twenty-two vessels at different points along the canal waiting for the reopening of traffic. The dredges have excavated 4,000 cubic yards of mud and stone in the past twenty-four hours, a record in dredging. There is not chance for any vessels to pass through the waterway for two more days. The Kronland and Finland probably will be delayed in passing until the end of the week.

TWO MEXICANS CUT WAY OUT OF PRISON
Tooele, Sept. 5.—Two Mexicans escaped from the county jail here this morning. They poked a hole in the ceiling of the jail corridor and made their way without being detected. Up to a late hour they had not been recaptured.

The prisoners were Belmito Robles and Jose Gomez. Robles was arrested about two weeks ago on a charge of trying to wreck a Salt Lake Route train near Lake Point. He subsequently confessed. Gomez was under arrest on a charge of burglarizing a house at Stockton.

Sheriff D. M. Adamson gave the Mexicans breakfast this morning at 3 o'clock. An hour later he discovered both of them had fled, leaving only a hole in the ceiling as a clue.

PARK ARRANGES CELEBRATION.
Park City, Sept. 5.—Arrangements are complete for the celebration of Labor day in Park City. The Independent day will furnish the music during the day, and the program has been mapped out by the committee. At 10 o'clock in the morning the parade will form at the Union Pacific depot and march west to Park avenue, south on Park avenue to First street and north to Main street. The Juvenile band will head the juvenile portion of the parade. Each child in the parade will be given a nickel. After the parade races of all sorts will be had on Park avenue, followed by a baseball game at the City park between Park City and the Utah Power & Light company teams. At 8 o'clock in the evening a dance and carnival on the newly paved street will be given.

SPRINGVILLE BURGLARY.
Springville, Sept. 5.—The Golden Rule store was burglarized Saturday night or Sunday morning by two men, supposedly, and they are thought to be the same two men who burglarized a store in Lehi earlier in the week. Entrance to the Golden Rule store was gained by "jumping" the front door.

Four suit cases were taken from the establishment and into these was piled the loot, consisting of merchandise, mostly silk goods, valued at about \$175. The thieves also took a woman's hat and a dummy standing near the front door.

An abortive attempt was made to enter the Mersel store, the back door screen being found this morning to have been cut.

Read the Classified Ads.
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HUNTSVILLE M. I. A. ENTERTAINS AT MEETING HOUSE

The Huntsville M. I. A. entertained in the Huntsville meeting house last night.

Several solos were sung by Miss Myrtle Colvin. Piano selection by Miss Geneva Allen.

An interesting book review describing society life in London was given by Miss Alta Nielsen. Mrs. Maggle Felt and Arvela Johnson gave piano selections.

There was a large audience. The late rains have given the land in Ogden valley a good soaking and the farmers have begun their fall plowing.

OGDEN VALLEY CAR JUMPS THE TRACK

Twenty-nine passengers on an Ogden Valley electric car was thrown into a panic last night when the car started to tumble down Ogden canyon, near the Hermitage hotel.

Slowing down for the hotel stop, the car left the rails and the rear wheels slid down the embankment. The front wheels left the track also, but gouged into the even ground on the right of way and prevented the entire car and its human load from plunging to the bottom.

As it was, only two of the passengers were injured, and these very slightly. Mrs. D. L. White, formerly of Murray, but now a resident of Huntsville, and another woman, whose name was not learned, suffered slight bruises when pitched from their seats by the accident.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM RUNAWAY

Two buggies were damaged and Mrs. Tom Newey, her baby and the baby of Mrs. J. C. Green narrowly escaped serious injury Saturday night when the buggies in which they were sitting were struck by a Wells-Fargo express wagon, pulled by a runaway team.

The runaway occurred on Twenty-fifth near Grant avenue. Mrs. Newey's buggy being struck first. The shock of the collision threw the baby from her arms and into the street under the horse's feet. Luckily the animal did not step on the child and it was picked up virtually uninjured. Mrs. Newey was not hurt.

Mrs. Green's buggy was standing near the other outfit, she having left the baby in it while she did some shopping. Her brother, Jack McDonald, was on the sidewalk watching the horse and the child, and when the runaway neared the buggies, seeing that a collision was inevitable, he grabbed the baby just in time to save it from injury. The frightened express horses were stopped within a short distance of the second buggy which they struck and no further damage was done.

In the excitement, Mrs. Green, who came out of a store just in time to see the narrow escape of her child, lost her handbag, containing a watch, some keys and some small change.

FROG HUNTING EXCITING SPORT

Frogs Are Blinded by Acetylene Lamp and Are Easily Caught.

Had the acetylene lamp been invented a quarter of a century earlier, the luscious bullfrogs, with their meaty legs and appetizing paddles, would today have been extinct. The chances are, declares the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, that a few more years will see bullfrog hunting relegated to the lists of sports that were, but which will never be again, just as prairie-chicken shooting has passed forever along with the wild-pigeon hunting and the bagging of buffalo.

An eagle-eyed nocturnal hunter, with a sack in one hand and a bright carbide lamp in the other, can see 95 percent of the bullfrogs along the banks of a stream or river at night, and if he is quick at grabbing—an art which he soon acquires in the beginning—he will lose one frog out of twenty-five, and a good many of the more experienced frog hunters will "bat as high as 300."

Frog hunting by carbide light, a sport which originated in the larger cities and which later spread to the smaller towns, has now found its way into the most isolated corners of the country, and few, indeed, are the farmers who are not equipped with acetylene lamps, purchased solely for the purpose of "shining frogs."

A visitor to a country town was surprised to see two frog hunters coming in at break of day with two sacks of frogs. It was with interest that the stranger watched the sacks as they were placed on a pair of scales in a hardware store. One weighed seventy-five pounds and the other fifty-five pounds.

"How many frogs have you got in there?" one of the hunters was asked. "About a hundred," was the answer. "The process of removing the frogs from the sacks and tying them by their hind legs to nails that had been driven in a high board fence and which doubtless had been used for the same purpose on previous occasions, was then started. Every frog was alive, as no injury results from grabbing them at night. It took a long time to catch and tie each frog, but at last the board fence was fairly alive with them. 130 there were, and the largest was twenty inches in length and weighed three pounds. From this weight they ranged down to one-third of a pound, but the average weight was one pound each for the entire 130 frogs.

Further questioning revealed the fact that the frogs had been caught between the hours of 9 p. m. and 1 a. m., and that not more than two miles of the course of a small creek had been traversed.

Blinded by the light of the acetylene lamp, the frog will sit in one position and permit itself to be picked up. It is important that the fingers be ready to clutch the frog securely the instant they touch it, or otherwise it will jump into the water.

U. S. SUBMARINES BADLY DAMAGED

Honolulu, T. H., Sept. 5.—The three submarines of the "F" group, remaining since the loss of the ill-fated F-4, were put out of commission today when the United States steamer Supply crashed into the flotilla while docking here. The vessels damaged were the F-1, F-2 and F-3.

BISHOP JONES IN PARK CITY.

Park City, Sept. 5.—Bishop Paul Jones of Salt Lake had charge of the services at St. Luke's Episcopal church today. There was confirmation and holy communion at 11 o'clock. The evening prayer and address by the bishop were at 7:30 o'clock. There was special music for the occasion.

SURE, SHE KNEW

Mabel was explaining the baseball game to Estelle.

"What makes the man with the bat in his hand keep waving it around like that?" inquired Estelle.

"Why, you silly goose," answered Mabel, "he does that so the pitcher can't hit it, of course."

WET GROUNDS.

Madge—Do you think Mr. Phaa loves you more than he does baseball? Maude—I really don't know. Last night he told me that my eyes were like diamonds.

Madge—That is a sign of affection. Maude—Then, a little later he said that when I cried it made him feel like a postponed game.—Judge.

EXCURSIONS NORTH

September 11 and 25, via Oregon Short Line, Union Pacific System. Very LOW ROUND TRIP RATES to northern Utah and to Idaho points. For further particulars call at City Ticket Office, Ogden Union Block, or phone 2500.—Advertisement.


SELF OPINIONATED.
Hokus—Flubdub seems to have a wonderful opinion of his knowledge. Pokus—I should say he has. Why I have actually heard him attempt to argue with his son, who is in his freshman year at college.—Kansas City Times.

JOE KEE
Will open up a Chinese Chop Suey and Noodle House in Basement under Central Loan Office, No. 223 25th St. Everything new.

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